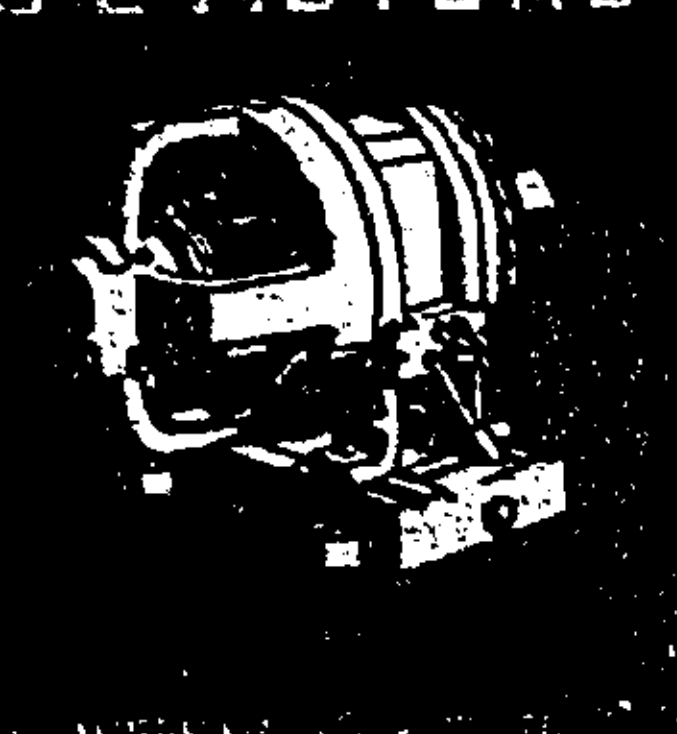


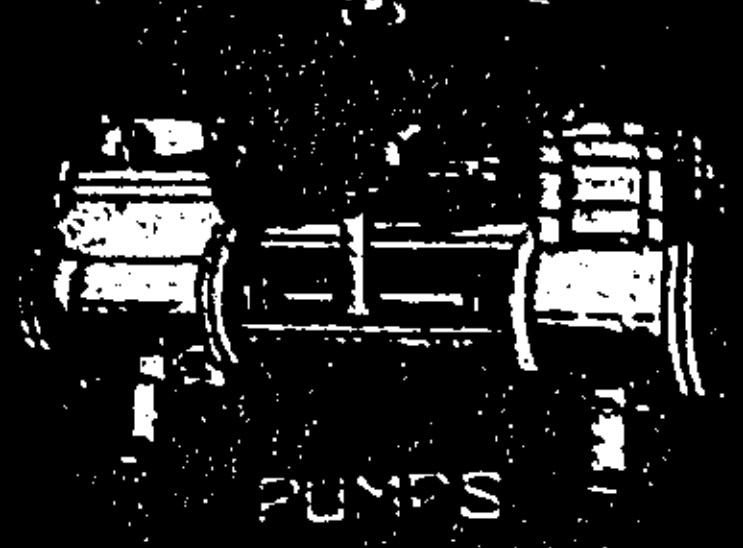
GEMOTORS



The Hongkong Telegraph.

FOUNDED 1851 三拜禮 號廿月六英曆 WEDNESDAY JUNE 21, 1922. 日六十月五

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SOUTH IRISH ELECTIONS.

More Pro-Treaty Gains.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 20.

The South Irish elections continue to be strongly pro-Treaty. Mr. Sean O'Kelly, the ex-Sinn Féin Ambassador to Paris is the only Republican to be elected in Dublin, where the other eleven seats are distributed as follows:—Coalitionists 7, Independents 3, and Labourites 1. All are pro-Treaty. O'Kelly was only elected after the sixth and final count. Vote counting in the County of Dublin was adjourned at three in the morning, because sixty-four ballot papers were missing. Otherwise, the pro-Treatyists, Mr. Darrell Figgis and the Labourites, Mr. Johnson, who easily headed the poll, would formally have been declared elected. Mr. Arthur Griffith, the President of the Dail Eireann, headed the voting in County Cavan. Other results in the provinces are equally striking in favour of the Treaty and include one Labour, two Coalition, Pro-Treatyists, and one Farmers Party at Carlow, Kilkenny, where both Coalition and Republicans were defeated; four Coalition Pro-Treatyists, two Coalition Republicans and one Labourite in Galway, where the anti-Treaty extremists Liam and Mellows were defeated.

The Parties' Positions.

London, June 20.

The position of the parties in the South Irish elections at five o'clock this evening were:—Coalition pro-Treaty 47, Coalition Republicans 26, Labour 10, and Independents 12. The changes have been at the expense of the Republicans.

Irish Debate Postponed.

London, June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill postponed his Irish statement, which he was to have made on Thursday, on the ground that an Irish discussion at present might have a prejudicial public interest, as there were so many uncertain factors.

Further Details.

Later.

The results in Ireland hitherto have been 44 Coalition pro-Treaty; 25 Coalition Republican; 11 Labour; 5 Independent, and 4 Trinity College, Dublin. Thirty-nine seats remain. Under the system of proportional representation the votes transferred from Arthur Griffith's surplus in Cavan have secured the return of the pro-Treatyists, Cole and Milroy.

Mr. Gavan Duffy, a statement, says that the elections have shown that proportional representation has come to stay in Ireland.

An analysis of the votes in Dublin City shows that 72,285 were pro-Treaty and 10,911 anti-Treaty. The Independent and Labourite candidates are greatly encouraged at the results. There was only one Labour nominee for the Leix and Offaly Constituency, but he polled over two quotas, sufficient to elect two Labourites under the proportional system.

The Latest Figures.

Later.

The position of the parties in the South Irish elections late to-night was:—Coalition pro-Treaty, 51; Coalition Republicans, 31; Labour, 14; Independents, 10; Farmers, three; and Joint Panel nominees, one. The returns are still incomplete.

DAVIS CUP COMPETITION.

Britain Enters Third Round.

London, June 20.

At Roehampton, in the Davis Cup doubles, Kingscote and Riseley beat Count Robesco and Capt. Colombo (Italy) by 6-1, 6-4, 6-0. The British Isles thus enters the third round.

The British pair's brilliant volleying and Riseley's terrific service were down the Italians, and the Britisher's then had things all their own way.

Victory for India.

At Beckenham, in the Davis Cup competition, A.H. Fyfe (India) beat Misu (Rumania) by 4-6, 6-1, 6-1, 7-5. A.A. Fyfe beat Stern by 6-2, 6-2, 6-1. A.H. Fyfe and C. Ramaswami beat Stern and Misu by 6-2, 6-4, 6-0.

India thus enters the second round. Misu deteriorated after the first set, Fyfe winning easily. Stern was better than yesterday but was obviously outclassed. The doubles proved a similarly easy task.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Constitution of Non-Russian Commission.

The Hague, June 20.

The full British delegation held a meeting at the Palace Hotel this morning. The Empire delegates are to depart in a day or two, leaving their interests in the hands of the British representatives.

M. van Karnebeek is to-day, formally intimating to Russia the composition of the Non-Russian Commission, on which, counting the Dominions as part of Britain, 25 countries will be represented; mostly by two delegates each. Britain will be represented by Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame and Lieut.-Com. E. Hilton Young; Italy by Baron Avezana and Dr. Giannini; Belgium by M. Gattier and M. Galopin; Japan by Mr. Sato, Councillor of the Embassy, and Mr. Sekiba of the Ministry of Finance. The names of the French and Dutch delegates have not yet been announced.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Champions Recover their Form.

London, June 20.

At the Oval, Surrey defeated Gloucestershire by ten wickets. In the victors' first innings Hobbs scored 143 and Shepherd 114. For Gloucester, Smith scored 77 and 109.

At Lord's, Middlesex defeated Lancashire by an innings and 18 runs. Hearne scored 102 and Hendren 107 for the winners, while Barnes scored 123 in Lancashire's second innings.

At Brighton, Sussex defeated Glamorgan by 201 runs. At Burton-on-Trent, Leicester defeated Derby by 276 runs. Benakin, for the winners, capturing seven wickets for 69 and six for 76.

(Other Telegrams on Pages 6 and 7.)

SUN LOSING GROUND.

EXPEDITIONARY TROOPS SECEDE.

NAVAL BOATS DECLARE NEUTRALITY.

MERCHANTS DESIRE SUN'S SAFETY.

Our special correspondent at Canton telegraphs this morning as follows:—

Members of the Chamber of Commerce are proceeding to Sheklung to interview General Chan King-ming regarding the situation. One of their objects is to secure a promise of the personal safety of Sun Yat-sen in the event of his defeat, suggesting, as an alternative to other measures, that he be deported.

The military situation, according to information received at the Military Headquarters, is that 7,000 of Chao King-ming's forces have been despatched to the north, under the command of General Lung Hong-kai, to bar the way of General Hsu Sung-shi, whose 15,000 troops have arrived at Shikwan, badly provisioned and equipped. The telegraph wires between Canton and Shikwan were cut down on the entry of General Hsu Sung-shi into the latter town.

As a measure of precaution against a repetition of the bombardment of the city, the Defence Commission (General Chung Wing-son) has had mounted twenty-four 7.5 centimetre guns on the East Bund and on the Hongm side.

In consequence of the looting in the Tungshan district, the U.S.S. Pampana went down and took aboard a large number of American-Chinese refugees, bringing them to the Shamoen.

(From our own correspondent.)

Shanghai, June 21. It is believed here that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Dr. Wu Ting-fang are fleeing from Canton to Shanghai.

Today's News.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

General Chan King-ming, after giving instructions to several commanders who went to see him at Sheklung and ordering that the post of Minister of War be abolished and the headquarters of Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese troops be re-established in Canton, returned to Waichow. He will not come to Canton until a Civil Governor is appointed.

It is rumoured that Sun Yat-sen has left the cruiser aboard which he was staying, but his whereabouts are not known. Another report says that Sun has now taken refuge aboard the Canton gunboat Po Pick. All the cruisers have resumed their normal appearance. Their guns are under cover and no smoke issues from the funnels.

A report from Shikwan states that the 1st Division of the Expeditionary Army commanded by General Wong Tai-wai, has retired to Nanking and has declared its loyalty to Chang King-ming. Another report says that a detachment of General Hsu Sung-shi's force has been encountered near Nanking and has been prevented from coming south a fight ensuing. As no supplies have been received by the expeditionary army from the Arsenal since the 15th instant, it is expected that the venture will end.

More than ten conditions for an armistice have been demanded by Admiral Wan Shu-tak, of the Northern Squadron. So far, General Yip Kue has accepted the following:—That hostilities be terminated; that the former Admiral Tong Ting-kwong be recognised as chief naval officer, that before the squadron leaves for the north it be permitted to remain at the old anchorage, and that the naval men's pay be provided by the Canton Government until they leave for the North. The other issues are being negotiated.

Liao Chung-hoi, Chief of the Finance Department, who went to see Chan King-ming before the coup occurred, has been arrested at Sheklung and was sent back to Canton yesterday under a strong guard. It is said that he will have to account for enormous sums which are missing. Another report says that Tse Ying-pak, the leader of the Labour Guilds has been arrested, but this is not confirmed.

Tang Shao-Yi Favoured.

General Chan King-ming and all his military officers are of the opinion that Mr. Tang Shao-Yi should be inaugurated as Gov-

ernor of Kwangtung in place of Dr. Wu Ting-fang.—(From Wan Yat Po.)

THE OUTLOOK.

Our special correspondent at Canton writes as follows:—

Canton, Tuesday.

With regard to the visit of the American Consul to Sun Yat-sen at Whampoa, the meeting took place aboard the cruiser Hai-ching. Sun Yat-sen appeared to be very depressed. His promise not to bombard the Bund again was conditional on Chan's troops not firing at the ships. He added that he was not prepared to state the reason for the bombardment.

The Arsenal was recaptured by General Yip Kue's men at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the battalion of Sun's troops which had been stubbornly holding out being disarmed on surrendering.

The attitude of General Ngai Bong-ping having been doubtful, an ultimatum was yesterday handed to him by General Yip, giving him six hours in which to make up his mind. On the expiration of this notice, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, General Ngai came out with a declaration of adherence to Chan King-ming. The majority of his 8,000 troops had previously been disbanded, and there was therefore little option for Ngai doing otherwise than he did.

Naval Men Declare Neutrality.

The news has just leaked out that the cruiser Wing Fung, which has been lying at anchor off the Shamoen, has declared its neutrality, together with a torpedo-boat destroyer. The crews of these two craft have wavered in their loyalty to Sun Yat-sen, and, prior to this declaration of neutrality, they had even gone so far as to state that if they were ordered to bombard the Bund again they would not fire at the troops but would merely damage buildings.

Regarding the possibility of further naval action by Sun Yat-sen, my information goes to show that several 8-inch guns have been mounted on either side of the river, and as these have a far greater range and power than the guns of the cruisers, the risk Sun would be running by another adventure like that of Saturday is apparent. Moreover, in the narrow waters of the river the warships would find great difficulty in manoeuvring whilst under fire.

Sun Yat-sen now seems to be relying on the early arrival of troops now said to be under way to Canton in command of General Han Sung-chi. These are said to number 32,000. To meet this threatened attack, General Yip is despatching some 17,000 men under the command of General Hing, who has included in his forces the troops belonging to the

COMMANDER GREGORY.

Dies Suddenly This Morning.

We regret to have to record the death of Commander Gregory, R.N., Superintendent-in-charge of the Chart and Chronometer Department at the Naval Dockyard, which occurred suddenly early this morning.

The deceased, who had been rather off colour of late, had been staying at the naval sanatorium on the Peak for two or three days, and last night he appeared to be in fairly normal health. This morning, however, he was found lying dead in bed.

Commander Gregory, who was unmarried, had only been in the Colony a few months, having arrived here in January of this year. The funeral takes place this evening.

Money May Settle Dispute.

A Canton correspondent writes as follows:—The present situation is most uncertain. Sun Yat-sen, the idol of the Cantonese, has fallen. On Saturday he was aboard a gunboat bombarding the city whilst his relatives and friends were safe in Ling-nam Hok-hau, south of the river. The city is quiet now; in fact, too quiet from a business point of view. Squads of soldiers are being moved from place to place, nearly every squad being in charge of a small mounted gun of sorts. Ugly stories are being told of the unrestrained conduct of these men. As to the future, money alone will settle the quarrel. Sun Yat-sen needs money, and he will probably get it. When the people have had enough of fighting and inconvenience they will doubtless pay the bill and regret that they did not settle with Sun at an earlier date.

A Resident's Story.

We had a call this morning from Mr. M. H. Gutierrez, General Manager of the Great Oriental Motion Picture Co., of Canton, who had some interesting things to say of the situation there. He stated that he witnessed the first fighting between groups of Sun's and Chan's troops on Thursday morning and saw four soldiers shot dead in the street. He also witnessed a force of Chan's men tearing up the banners of Sun's troops. On the following morning, the troops mounted machineguns along the malloos, especially in the vicinity of the Treasury Department, and they absolutely forbade anyone to pass. Mr. Gutierrez saw one soldier enter a house and come out laden with loot and he also saw troops stopping people in the Wing On malloo, opposite the Treasury, and robbing them. Regarding the bombardment on Saturday, Mr. Gutierrez says he had decided to come to Hongkong on that afternoon and as he was on the way to the wharf in a ricksha he heard the first shots of the bombardment. He immediately jumped out of his ricksha and began to run towards the wharf. But between the Government Bank and the steamer wharf the troops were holding up everybody, even thrusting their bayonets at them. One man made a thrust at them. Mr. Gutierrez, but, luckily, the only result was to rip up the leg of his trousers. Everybody on the streets began to run for shelter, and Mr. Gutierrez managed to elude the troops and just managed to get aboard the Kinshan when one of the naval boats passed by. There was great panic on the steamer, Chinese women going into hysterics and children crying, whilst one English lady fainted. However, the fears of the ship, being his were not realised, for the naval boats refrained from firing when opposite the wharf. Eventually, later in the afternoon, the naval boats returned down the river and recommenced the bombardment, but the second bombardment was not nearly so fierce as the first. Eventually the Kinshan got away without interruption.

PANIC IN SHANGHAI.

Fears of Fighting.

WU PEI-FU'S LATEST DEMAND.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, June 21.

Wu Pei-fu has demanded the removal of General Ho Feng-hsi, the Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and his subordinate, Tsuchun Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang. There is a simultaneous announcement that Admiral Tu Shih-kwei, the new Chief of the Admiralty, is coming from Nanking with 6,000 soldiers to be used as auxiliaries and landing parties. Admiral Tu will replace General Ho by force, if necessary.

The Chinese organisations are perturbed, and the Chinese City is panicky, believing that Admiral Tu will enforce Wu Pei-fu's demand.

It is reported that two warships are arriving to-day. Thousands are taking refuge in the International and French Settlements.

THE INTERPORT POLO.

Hongkong Slight Favourites.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, June 21.

Hongkong are slight favourites for the Interport polo, as they have better schooled mounts. There has been an eleventh hour change in the Shanghai line-up, and this brings Mr. George Dallas, the veteran, playing in number four. Messrs. David, McMichael and Robinson are also playing.

VETERAN BANK PRESIDENT.

Industrial Magnate's New Post.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, June 21st.

Chang Chien, the industrial magnate of Nan Tung Chow, has accepted the presidency of the Bank of Communications, on his seventieth birthday.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

At the Kowloon Theatre to-night is being shown "The Sign on the Door."—Page 12.

The Blue Funnels as Pyrrhus is discharging cargo at Holt's Wharf and consignees are given the usual notice on Page 4.

The s.s. Kam Ma is again being offered by auction by Lamert Bros. on Wednesday, July 12.—Page 4.

Komor's give good advice on Page 3.

Crown land at Shankwan is being auctioned at the P.W.D. offices on Monday.—Page 4.

Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Glenbeg are given the usual notice on Page 5.

The T.K.K. advise consignees that the Rakuyo Maru has arrived from South American ports.—Page 5.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.1/16d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.66. Temperature—77. Humidity—93.

Lighting Up-Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 7.10 p.m.

NOTICE.



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THE WATER SHORTAGE.

Sanitary Department's Action.

President at the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday afternoon, Mr. D. W. Taitman made reference to the use of water by the Department. He said that instructions had been given that all street watering and side channel washing was to cease except in so far as the water was supplied from sources not connected with the public main—that was to say, milldam water which would otherwise run to waste. There were quite a number of filling stations on the Hongkong side drawing from milldam supplies and the presence of the water carts about the streets did not necessarily mean that water was being drawn from the mains. As regards house cleaning, it had been arranged that wherever water carts could reach the same milldam water would be supplied. In the higher levels where it was impossible for water carts to go, they had decided not to stop house cleaning because it was a means of prevention against plague. The Department was using every economy. If the welcome rain did not continue they might have to cease house cleaning altogether except on the lower levels.

The Chairman informed the meeting that the Government had notified approval of the erection of sixteen water closets and ten urinals at the new officers of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company at 27 Bulkeley Street, Kowloon. Five water closets at the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion, one at No. 2 Queen's Road Central, four on Rural Building Lot No. 135, Repulse Bay, and six at Nos. 1 to 6 Observatory Road, Kowloon. The members present at the meeting were the Director of Public Works (Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins), Mr. Black, Mr. G. W. Pearce (Medical Officer) and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

ST. DAVIDS SOCIETY.

Hongkong Association Formed.

At a meeting held in the offices of Messrs. Harry Wicking and Co., Prince's Buildings, last evening, it was decided to form a Hongkong St. David's Society. There was a fairly good attendance, including Mr. J. Owen Hughes, who conducted the proceedings. The Chairman explained that they had previously had a St. David's Society in Hongkong but owing mainly to the fact that it had never been put on a proper working basis they had only held meetings occasionally. He believed that the first time on which they celebrated St. David's Day was about the year 1903 and they had held three or four meetings since. He thought there was a sufficient number of their fellow countrymen in Hongkong to form a successful Society and he formally proposed that one be established.

Mr. D. R. Davies, in seconding, expressed the opinion that the Society would fill a long felt need among Welshmen of the Colony. He knew of a good number who would be quite prepared to join and he did not think they would experience much difficulty in making it quite a flourishing organization.

The motion, on being put to the meeting, was unanimously carried. At the instance of the Chairman, Mr. A. J. W. Rosser was elected Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer pro tem. It was decided to ask Sir William Rees Davies to be President.

During the course of the discussion the view was expressed that there would be very little difficulty in enrolling 50 members. Mr. W. J. Prickett raised the question of eligibility for membership.

The Chairman thought they ought not to be too "straight laced." Ladies, of course, would be eligible, but, to put it bluntly, Sinn Feiners would not be admitted. (Laughter.) The question was one, which, he thought, might be discussed at a future meeting.

On the proposition of Mr. A. Morris, seconded by Mr. Jones, the entrance fee was fixed at \$5. The amount of the annual subscription was left over for further consideration. The Chairman, Hon. Secretary and Messrs. A. Morris, W. J. Prickett, D. R. Davies and D. M. Richards were appointed a provisional Committee for the purpose of arranging the registration of the Society and other small details.

THE NEW DELHI.

Sir Valentine Chitrol's Views.

Sir Valentine Chitrol replies in the London Observer to the doubts expressed in an article by Mr. Edmund Candler about the great scheme for the New Delhi.

Mr. Candler's views, Sir Valentine said, "seem to me to be tinged with the pessimism, which underlies with, I fear, more reason his brilliant study of the racial hatred generated by the 'non-co-operative movement,' in his recent book 'Abdication.' In the first place his comments upon the actual condition and rate of progress and cost of the new capital are rather unfair. Let us remember that for four or five out of the eight years that have elapsed since the construction of the New Delhi was actually started the work could barely be kept going owing to the war, and the consequent depletion of India in resources and in men. It can therefore only stand now where but for the war it would have stood in 1916 or 1917.

"The wonder indeed is that so much has been done. Not only has the whole city been prepared and a vast network of spacious avenues and roads been laid out, but on the new Acropolis itself the great Secretariat buildings, comparable in extent and importance to our own Whitehall, and thanks to Mr. Herbert Baker's inspiration and unique opportunity, conceived with far greater originality and grouped far more impressively, already stand forth very nearly half completed. The residences for the higher officials are for the most part built, and there is a regular township actually occupied by hundreds of Indian clerks (with their families), who are at present daily conveyed in motor omnibuses to and from their temporary offices in the present Delhi. Electric light and an abundant supply of water have been laid on, and afforestation is being successfully carried out along the ridge which forms the background of the new city.

"Government House, it is true, has not yet got much beyond the great pillared basement, but though one may sympathise with Sir Edwin Lutyens' disappointment at the delay in carrying out his superb conception, the need is from a practical point of view, less pressing as the Viceroy's present residence is by no means inadequate for social purposes, whilst for the transaction of official business in the New Delhi he will be no worse off than is, for instance, the Governor of Bombay, who motors every day to the Secretariat in the Fort from his residence on Malabar Hill.

CRITICS IS ANSWERED.

"In the transitional stage which has now been reached, and which so vast an enterprise is bound to pass through, there are, of course, many unpleasant and unsightly features at which it is easy to carp. Much is made of the alleged unpopularity of Delhi, especially by Calcutta people, who have never forgiven the transfer of the seat of Imperial Government from their own city. But no one has ever suggested any other place in India for a new capital which would not be open to equal or far greater objections.

"Is climate? Apart from the endeavours that are being made to mitigate in the New Delhi the undeniably trying conditions of life in the hot weather—apart, too, from the fact that more than half of the European population already live all the year round in Delhi—is there a single seat of Government elsewhere in India, including Calcutta, from which the Provincial Government does not find it necessary to migrate for several months to cooler quarters in the hills? Is there a single place in India in which Europeans would willingly live all the year round and an Imperial capital could conceivably be located?

"The isolation of Delhi? One has only to look at the map of India to see that as a crucial centre of railway communications as they exist to-day, and from the business point of view as a great distributing centre, about equidistant from the three most important ports of India—Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta—there is no other city better situated. That business people know this is shown by the large prices, far in excess of anticipations, obtained this winter for plots of land put up by the Government for sale in the area lying between the present and the New Delhi. Incidentally, too, it may be mentioned that Indians appreciate the relative cheapness of life in Delhi—barely half what it costs in Calcutta.

"That the total expenditure will greatly exceed the original estimates cannot be gainsaid. This is due partly to the enormous rise in the cost of all materials, as well as of labour, since the war, and partly to a notable addition to the original scheme consequent upon the recent constitutional changes in the status of India. Instead of the modest chamber in which it was originally proposed to house what was then the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the new All-India Legislatures—the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State, and the Chamber of Princes—are now to have a stately home within one great rotunda designed with Mr. Baker's fine idealism to symbolise the unity of the three estates, whilst amply providing for each of them the facilities required for its separate activities.

"The cost will be half a million sterling—much less, by the way, than the mere acquisition of such a site would have cost in Calcutta, had it remained the capital—but it will be more than justified if the Parliamentary institutions with which India has now been endowed play their part worthily in her evolution towards dominion self-government.

THE DUKE'S WORDS RECALLED.
"In this connection no words of mine can be half so apposite as those which the Duke of Connaught used a year ago in laying the foundation stone of these very buildings."

"The buildings (the Duke said) will not only be the home of the new representative institutions which mark the vast stride forward in the political development of India and the British Empire, but will, I trust, stand for future generations as a symbol of India's rebirth to yet higher destinies.

"All great rulers, every great people, and every great civilisation have left their own card in stone, bronze, or marble, as well as in the pages of history, and I need only recall the Acropolis of Athens, the Capitol of Rome, and the great cities of the East which were famous in past ages for their splendour and culture. India herself is rich in such precious legacies. From the granite pillars on which the noble Emperor Asoka engraved his imperishable edicts, onwards through the chivalrous centuries down to the splendid palaces of the Mogul Emperors, every age has left behind it some monument commensurate with its own achievements. Is it not a worthy ideal that equally noble buildings shall consecrate India's great achievements in the twentieth century and her solemn entry upon the path of responsible government which Great Britain and the self-governing Dominions of the Empire have trod before her?"

"My earnest hope is that New Delhi may not only become a capital worthy of the future greatness of India, but also one of the great national capitals which will link the peoples of the Empire together in enduring peace and prosperity under theegis of the British Crown."

These eloquent words went home to Indians, for in spite of all political and economic discontent, in spite of a disastrous Budget deficit and heavy increased taxation, the Indian Legislature granted with exceptional readiness supplies amounting to two crores for carrying on the works during this financial year, so that the practical completion of the New Delhi may be secured by the end of 1924. Can any responsible critic of the new capital for a moment contemplate throwing away at this stage all the money and labour already expended on a great undertaking, of which the foundations were laid by the King-Emperor himself at the Imperial Durbar of 1912?

CHINESE LABOUR FOR THE U.S.

Three Chinese have been busy in the Pootung district, Shanghai, engaging coolie labour for America. They have announced that 2,000 or 3,000 men are wanted, and on the promise of engagement have received various sums of money from a number of men, but the vessel which is to take them to the United States has not yet made its appearance. Trouble has arisen, and the "recruiting agents" are now explaining the matter to the police.

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PHONE NO. 1110.

25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

MASSAGE EXPERTS

HARRY FURUKAWA MRS. H. SIKI

MANICURISTS, SIKI

19, WYNDHAM STREET.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

KOMOR'S

Now is the time when all thrifty
People,

Should come to the Aid of their

Bank Balance.

TRY

KOMOR'S

Now in Full Swing!

REDUCTION SALE

of

DEPENDABLE SUMMER MERCHANDISE

ALL GOODS

MARKED AT THEIR LOWEST.

Extraordinary offerings.

COME EARLY



"TIME TO BUY"

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BUDGET.

Finance Minister on Need of Economy.

Introducing the Budget in the Union House of Assembly, Mr. Burton, the South African Minister of Finance, said the estimated revenue for the year 1921-22 was £29,150,000, and revenue amounted to £28,864,000, with the result that there was a deficit on the estimates of £286,000. Expenditure amounted to £30,225,000, leaving a deficit of £1,361,000. Deducting the surplus for the year 1919-1920 of £450,000, and adding the deficit for the year 1920-1921 of £400,000, the accumulated deficit on March 31, 1922, was £1,301,000.

The estimated revenue for the year 1922-23 amounted to £27,500,000, and the estimated expenditure to £27,718,000. The resulting deficit would be £218,000. The estimated expenditure on the Rand strike was £225,000.

The deficit for the year 1922-23 was estimated at £1,043,000. This less loan revenues, land sales and mining leases, amounting to £240,000, would leave a net deficit for the year 1922-23 of £403,000.

Mr. Burton announced new estate and succession duties, which were expected to yield £195,000. This would reduce the deficit to £208,000, which would be left to look after itself.

The keynote of the speech was the necessity for balancing revenue and expenditure by the reduction of expenditure and not by taxation. Mr. Burton pointed out that but for expenditure on the Rand disturbances, totalling £425,000, equilibrium might have been attained. They were not out of the wood; and needed to continue the utmost economy and refrain from unduly increasing the burdens of the people. The banking situation showed material improvement, and trade had increased during the past few months. Although values had fallen, he looked hopefully to the future.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED, by foreigners, furnished room Happy Valley district.—Apply Box No. 739 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Godown suitable for coal or other purpose, with walled space of about 70,000 square feet.—Apply W. S. BAILEY & CO.

TO LET.—New European flat situate in Wantai Gap Road near Bowen Road.—Apply to Comptroller Department of Banque de l'Indo Chine.

TO LET.—FANLING, A New Bungalow situated on Wo Hop Sek.—Apply to Tsang Fook & Co.

TO LET.—Offices top floor Prince's Buildings. Apply Harry Wicking & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two houses, Nos. 6 and 7 Bowen Road with garden and tennis court attached. For further particulars apply to Comptroller, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

FOR SALE.

ABSOLUTELY NEW

- Two 50 BHP. Single Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines. Revs. 235 per minute.
(2) Two 30 BHP. two cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 25 KW.115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with back of board field rheostat for each machine.
(3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 20 tons. Apply to Bolinders, c/o this Paper.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN Extra Gymkhana is fixed for Saturday, July 8th, 1922. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Jockey Club and Causeway Bay Stables. Entries close Tuesday, June 27.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

SILIMPOON COAL.

THE undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined SILIMPOON COAL, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBASTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebastik is 28 feet at low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebastik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.

Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

CHEONG YUE S. S. Co.

16, Des Voeux Rd., C. Phone 2332
S.S.
Loading.....
Sailing.....
For Freight & Passage, apply
CHAN YUE TENG,
Secretary.

THE SAI HING S. S. Co.

23, Connaught Road West
Phone No. 1770
CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "NANNING"
S.S. "SAINAN"

Leaving every alternate day.
HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "KOOKNING"

G. R. NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 26th. day of June, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Shaikwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Approx. Value
1	Lot 1, Shaikwan, Crown Land, 75 years term, with option of renewal at Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.	1.1	75,000	12,000

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Monday, the 26th. June, 1922, at 3 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

One 6 Cylinder McLaughlin Buick Touring Car (5 seater) in fine running condition, tyres practically new.

On view now at the United Motor Co's Garage, Wanchai. Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer "PYRRHUS"

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 21st. June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th. June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th. July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th. June, 1922.

Hongkong to Saigon

S.S. "PHEUMPENH"

Loading—Monday

Sailing—Tuesday, June 20.

For Freight & Passage, apply

WONG FAT SING

81, Wing Lok St. Phone No. 5.

THE HIN FAT S. S. Co.

Shipping & Insurance Brokers.

17, Wing Lok St. Phone 2482.

S.S. George II—For Swatow June 4th.

S.S. Lindsay Miller. For Haiphong June 9th.

KWOK HIN WANG, Proprietor.

CHAN YUE TENG.

Secretary.

THE CHEONG S. S. Co.

16, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Phone 2332.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL
Monday, June, 26th. at 9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL
Violinist:
Mrs. BALEAN.

Messrs. Lammert Bros. are instructed to sell WITHOUT RESERVE

The Steamship "KAM MA"

Now lying off Shamshuipo

under an Order of the Court

by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

WEDNESDAY

The 12th. day of July, 1922, at

3 o'clock p.m.

In One Lot

At their Auction Rooms in

Duddell Street

The ship is a wooden ship of approximately 1800 tons capacity with accommodation for about 800 Chinese passengers.

Length 232 ft. or thereabout

Beam 25 ft. or thereabout

For particulars to view apply to Messrs. Lammert Bros., the Auctioneers.

For further particulars apply to

MESSRS. JOHNSON STOKES and MASTER

Prince's Buildings

or to

MESSRS. LAMMERT BROS. the Auctioneers.

Duddell Street.

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Hongkong's not the only spot on the map where accommodation is at a premium; round Cockatoo Island way (somewhere by Sydney, I believe) rents are stated to be preposterous. An Australian M.P. has just put forward the scheme that instead of sinking the "Australia" (under the disarmament programme) it should be converted into dwelling premises. How about getting some old hooker up to Hongkong, slinging the mud-hooks over the side and after a few alterations, turning it into some sort of floating flats. As a matter of fact, a bird in Hongkong I know once did hit upon the scheme of living on the water. His idea was to buy up an old junk and convert it into a bachelors' mess. His scheme never matured—no, not because it's not done; that wouldn't have worried him over much—but because he felt that perhaps the neighbours would be called upon to endure when lying up in Causeway Bay refuge during the typhoons would not be quite to his taste. Living aboard a ship in the harbour might have its disadvantages, but wherever you hang out it's not all beer and skittles. Unless you're prepared to pay through the nose it's the very dickens of a job to get a room to yourself and even if you don't mind paying, it's not so very simple. The average fellow in Blighty on quite a small screw can sport two rooms, and the average fellow who has been used to something decent wants something a bit better than a share in one room to call "home." Living on the water might solve the problem.

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Will Mr. Gordon Craig have his way and wake up the British public to a realisation of the possibilities of the theatre in modern life? (asks the *Times*). An International Theatre Exhibition, with exhibits from all the world of buildings, and stage settings and designs, may not be much, but at least, as he sees it, it is a beginning of co-operation and intelligent interest and initiative. The exhibits which were shown at Amsterdam will be on view at the Victoria and Albert Museum, along with many others submitted by British designers. There has been a great effort of organisation to get representative work from many lands.

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Is all this keen activity a contribution to the cause of the drama, or of acting, or only of the shell of drama—buildings, stage, scenery, costumes? Essentially, Mr. Gordon Craig would say to the cause of drama in the fullest and highest sense of the term. Create a real interest in that which may seem to be the smallest detail of your setting, your lighting, your design—give to the drama a suitable and dignified home—make of your theatre, if possible, a temple of religion; and the craftsmen of the stage will have done their bit for the cause of drama. This work that he and his friends are doing is not a substitute for drama; it does not make good acting unnecessary; but it shows the dramatist, the actor, the critic and the public the spirit in which each part of the enterprise may be carried out.

.....

Now that the Hongkong Hotel have started their motor-coaches Repulse Bay is getting a more popular place than ever. Two "bucks" for the return fare, another for your tea and, if you want a dip and haven't a matched, fifty cents to hire a bathing tent, is all it costs. A Saturday or Sunday afternoon at Repulse Bay is now within the reach of all and Hongkongites are not slow to take advantage of it. But how about the poor Kowloonite? Of course, he (or she) from the mainland also can take a trip to the other side of the island, but Castle Peak is really the resort for the suburbanite. At present, unless he owns a car or can fork out the cash to hire one every time he wants to make the trip, he can't get there. If he can get there, unless he owns a car or can fork out the cash to hire one every time he wants to make the trip, he can't get there. If he can get there, unless he owns a car or can fork out the cash to hire one every time he wants to make the trip, he can't get there.

.....

Is all this keen activity a contribution to the cause of the drama, or

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICE.LONDON SERVICE
(Direct)

TEUCER	20th June	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
ACHILLES	4th July	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
ATREUS	11th July	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
PYRRHUS	18th July	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(Direct or via Continental Ports)

YANOTSZE	20th June	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & G'gow
DEMODOCUS	2nd July	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
OANFA	20th July	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & G'gow

PACIFIC SERVICE
(via Kobe and Yokohama)

TYNDAREUS	11th July	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
PROTESILAUS	1st Aug.	

NEW YORK SERVICE
(via Suez or Panama)

EURYPYLUS	5th July	via Suez
CYCLOPS	23rd July	via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

PYRRHUS	21st June	for Shanghai
PYRRHUS	18th July	for Singapore & London
MENTOR	22nd Aug.	for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
AGENTS.SIAMESE STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

Sailings from Hongkong:—

For	Steamers	To Sail
BANGKOK	Pin Samud	25th June at 4 p.m.
BANGKOK	Laen Samud	29th June at 4 p.m.

For further particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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VACATION TRIP

HONGKONG—SHAMSHUI—WUCHOW.

In the splendid and luxuriously appointed 500 ton Motor Ship "KONG NING" between Hongkong, Shamsui, Shin Hing through the LOVELIEST SCENERY ON THE WEST RIVER TO WUCHOW.

Berthing in Hongkong at the Yeung Tai Hing Wharf. SPLENDID 1st and 2nd class passenger accommodations; large and airy berth cabins on upper deck; no port holes but large airy windows; fitted throughout with electric light and Fans, etc.

Steamer	M. S. "KONG NING"	Leaves Hongkong.
"Kong Ning"		at 5 p.m.

Round trips occupying 5 days; including meals and 24 hours stay on board at Wuchow \$45.00.
For further particulars apply to:—

BANKER & CO.

FLASHES FROM THE
STATES.

Notwithstanding a woman's fondness for bargains, nothing makes her madder than the suggestion that she is wearing one of them.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

If the Irish had any more freedom, we doubt if they could survive.—*Columbia Record*.

The trouble with most of us is that our necessities are too luxurious and our luxuries too necessary.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

And another reason for a woman's mind being cleaner than a man's, is that she changes it oftener.—*Kansas City Journal*.

Canada has coal enough for 35,000 years, but seldom enough for one year.—*Toronto Globe*.

The savings of a salaried man's life-time are but a drop in the bucket-shop.—*New York Tribune*.

The Allies are constrained to regard the German denial of ability to pay up as all boche.—*New York Tribune*.

Our foreign relations are too much disposed to treat our ten billion dollar loan to them as a family matter.—*Columbia Record*.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship "PRESIDENT MADISON" having arrived from Seattle, Wash. via ports, on 17th inst. consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., at Kowloon and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 23rd inst. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Anderson and Ash.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.,
United States Shipping Board,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
Managing Agents,
THE ADMIRAL LINE,
5th Floor, Union Building,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.Consignees per Co's Steamer
"MYRMIDON"

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 19th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1922.

SHANGHAI CHINESE AND MACAO.

Several of the Shanghai Street Unions have held special meetings to discuss the Macao affair, and the Hankow Road body has passed a resolution demanding the restoration of Macao to China and payment of compensation to Chinese victims.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM,
PORT SAID, COLOMBO
& STRAITS.

The Motor Vessel

"GLENBEG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 26th June, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 26th June, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "RAKUYO MARU"
From SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU & JAPAN
PORTS

The above named Steamer having arrived on Saturday, 17th June, 1922, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Saturday, 24th June, 1922. All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown where same will be examined on Saturday, 24th June, 1922, at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.
Hongkong, June, 17th, 1922.

IRRITATED AND INFLAMED
EYE

can be directly traced in many cases to the Sunday Motor trip and Golfing. The dust from some sections of the local roads contain a decided eye irritant. A suggestion for these trips would be to keep the windshield up and to use a pair of Sunglasses. Sun glasses of any pattern with either Crookes, Luxfil, Flexual, Amber, London Smoke, or Blue lenses are obtainable at very moderate prices from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., manufacturing and refracting opticians—the most competent manufacturing optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central, (opposite to the Singer Sewing Machine Company).

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL
LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship

"ROSERIC"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 26th inst. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 26th inst. by Capt. Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within ten days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJFrom SINGAPORE and
PENANG

The Steamship

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th June, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1922.

MARQUIS DIES IN
POVERTY.

And Leaves A Fortune.

It is an amazing story—that of the life of a member of the old French aristocracy, the Marquis of Montlezon, who, after earning a slender living as a shirtmaker for 35 years, fell on evil days, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*.

The Marquis died at the age of 59 in a garret, in dire poverty; yet he left a fortune.

Years ago, a shirt manufacturer of the little town of Annonay, not far from St. Etienne, received a letter, in which the writer, who signed his name Montlezon, said he was 25 years of age, that his family had been ruined, and he was obliged to earn his living as he was penniless. He had done no work previously. Would the manufacturer take him?

LOVE AND LOW SALARY.

Amused by this curious letter, the manufacturer accepted the young Montlezon on three months' trial. He did well, and was given a prominent position,

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED.

PIECE GOODS
FOR SUMMER

PLAIN WHITE VOILE

Width 36"

Price 55 cents. to \$1.25 a yard

FANCY COLOUR VOILE

Width 36"

Price 80 cents. to \$2.00 a yard

FANCY OR WHITE
ORGANDIE

Width 36"

Price 60 cents. to \$1.00 a yard

FANCY DRESS GINGHAM

With fancy check or stripes

Price at 65 cents. a yard

EMBROIDERED

SKIRTING

Price \$6.50 to \$12.00 a yard

FANCY SHIRTING

Plain White or with stripes

Price 65 cents. to \$2.50 a yard

YEE SANG FAT CO.

but received only a very small salary.

A few years later Montlezon fell in love with one of the factory girls, but declined to marry her. She consented to live with him, and they were happy together.

At the end of 25 years, the woman died. The shirt maker was very upset, and a few months later he began to lead an irregular life.

In the end, Montlezon was dismissed. He then earned a living as a second-hand dealer. Not making enough to live on, he borrowed money in small sums from friends in the town, and finally was reduced to poverty. He was expelled from his small house and went to live in a garret.

ON A BED OF STRAW.

Last month Montlezon was found dead on his bed of straw. He had died from heart failure.

Among other old papers, on a plank, the commissary of police, on making inquiries, discovered the address of an aristocratic lady of Toulouse, to whom he telephoned.

"Deceased is my cousin," was the reply. "He is the Marquis of Montlezon. I will inform his younger brother." The latter, the Comte de Montlezon came to Annonay.

All the family papers were found, and also, to the great astonishment of the commissary, £3,200 in cash and securities were discovered in the room, along with a cheque book and papers showing that the miser marquis had an account at a bank in St. Etienne as well as houses and several farms in the Department of Ardèche.

The body of the Marquis was taken to Toulouse, where it was buried in the family vault.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Freckles Keeps a Day Ahead

BY BLOSSER



DEWAR'S "WHITE LABEL"

SCOTCH WHISKY

still maintains its pre-war world-wide reputation—
high quality—real age, and fine flavour.

SOLE AGENTS—

A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Alexandra Building.

Phone 616.



JUST ARRIVED VICTOR RECORDS FOR MAY

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

Exclusive Distributors.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE.



NEW WHITE SHOES

IN CANVAS, BUCK AND KID

EXTRA LIGHT LEISURE SHOES

CANVAS WITH RUBBER SOLES,
SMART LOUIS HEELS

\$7.50 per pair.



THE CATERING DEPARTMENT

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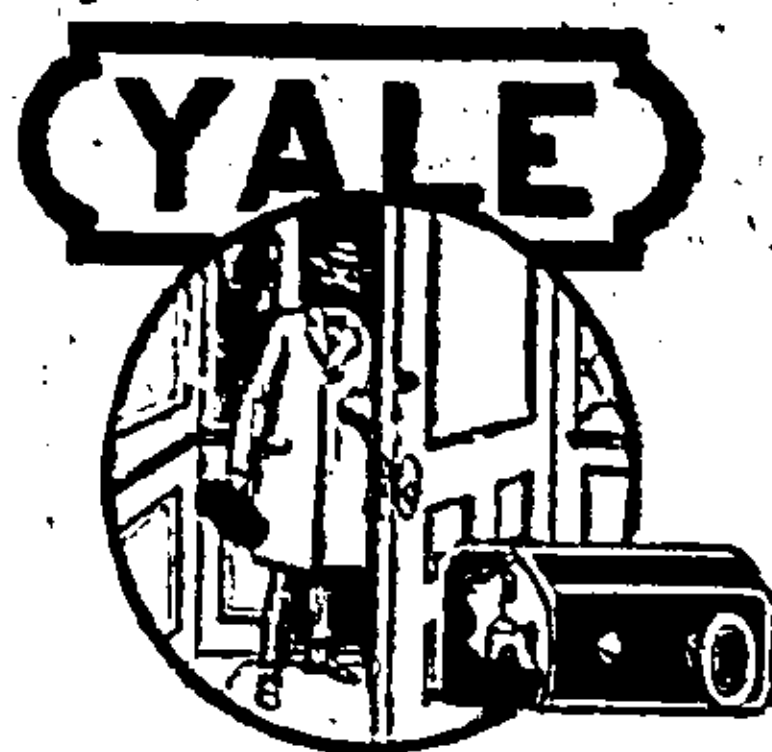
CAFE WISEMAN

is now replete with every requisite for carrying out orders for
BATHING AND MOTORING PICNICS.

WEDDING RECEPTIONS, GARDEN PARTIES,
PRIVATE DINNERS, DANCE SUPPERS,
LAUNCH AND YACHTING PICNICS.

Estimates and Menus can be had on application for any of the above no
matter how large or how small the number to be catered for. All viands
provided are of the finest quality supplied by the DAIRY FARM and
prepared in the most recherche style by experienced Cooks under expert
European supervision.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.



You can forget that
burglars exist when
you put a Yale
Night-latch on your
door.

The Yale Cylinder Night-latch
No. 44 is a combination night-latch
and deadlock, offering all the con-
venience of the spring lock, together
with the most perfect security
known.



MARRIAGE.

WATSON-FORD.—On June
1st, 1922, at H.B.M. Consulate,
Newchwang, before Mr. H. Phil-
lips, C.B.E., H.M. Consul, and
afterwards at St. Nicholas
Church, by the Rev. B. G. Leonard
Williams, Keith F. Clennell Wat-
son of Tientsin, son of Mr. and
Mrs. Charles Watson of Green-
croft, Anson, to Barbara Maud,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William
R. C. Ford of "E-Wo," New-
chwang.

DEATH.

COULING.—On June 15th, at
Shanghai, Samuel Couling, M.A.,
Sometime of the English Baptist
Mission, Tsingchowfoo, Shan-
tung, aged 62.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 21st June, 1922.

RENTS AND SALARIES.

The rent problem is one that
possesses a common interest to
people in all countries. For that
reason, it is interesting to take
note of the manner in which it is
being dealt with in Germany.
There a new housing law, which
is to be effective for four years at
least, has just been put into
operation and it rations housing
somewhat on the lines food was
rationed during the war. Under
the new system, rent will in
future cost German residents
only about a fifth of their
income, on an average; but
tenants have to pay for all re-
pairs. The idea of rent on an in-
come basis has its attractions, and
it shows that the Germans have
a lot of horse-sense when not on
the warpath. The principle is in
vogue here in Hongkong amongst
Government servants, who have
to pay a certain percentage of
their salary as housing allowance.
As to the ordinary Hongkong
resident, he finds a very big slice
of his monthly salary swallowed
up in rental charges. We have
heard it said that on a proper
economic basis no man ought to
pay away more than one-eighth
of his salary in rent. Hongkong
residents would count themselves
very fortunate if they got off so
lightly. As conditions are, we
should say there are few places
in the world where residents pay
a higher percentage of their in-
come in rental charges than in
Hongkong. The trouble is that
in recent years rents have gone
up in far greater ratio than the
increase in the standard of
salaries.

The Irish Election.

The figures to hand go to
confirm the hypothesis that the
solid advantages of the Treaty
with the Imperial Government
would commend themselves to
Irish voters, in spite of the
emotionalism that is generally
considered to be part and parcel
of the Hibernian temperament, and
in spite of the lamentable record
of hostility between Ireland and
what has hitherto been termed
the "predominant partner."
Through all the differences and
disturbances of faction, there has
been ground for this assumption
that if the Irish nation at large
had an opportunity of voicing its
attitude to the Treaty, all rational
considerations would produce a
majority in favour of acceptance.
The voice of rabid partisanship is
still to be heard in Ireland, and
not in the South only. What
has encouraged believers in
harmony is that this voice,
which formerly might also be
called the normal one in Ire-
land, is coming more and more
to be recognised as the voice of
faction, not of the nation. Put to
a straight and unfettered issue,
thinkers argued, the voice of
reason must prevail over the
dictates of prejudice. In some con-
stituencies the pro-Treaty
majority has reached three and
four to one, and over the whole of
the results so far known, the
pro-Treaty majority is seen to be
a strong one. There is evidently
a very considerable party still in
opposition to the Treaty; yet
when the conditions of the coun-
try are taken into account, the
results are decidedly reassuring.
So far as the cables show, there
has been a commendable absence
of violence, the more gratifying
after the atmosphere of intima-
dation that has brooded over Ireland
for a long while. It is earnestly
to be hoped that the pro-Treaty
successes will not incite the ex-
tremists to the kind of tactics that
have disgraced the country for
months and months. The results
should encourage the Free State
administrators to take a firm
stand. When it is remembered that
the electorate had no clear lead
for the part which Mr. Collins, who
admittedly was in a difficult
position, entered into with Mr. De
Valera, tended to complicate a
position already confused enough—
the voting is the more signifi-
cant. Irish Labour, which scored
a conspicuous triumph at Cork, is
manifesting impatience at the
machinations of faction, and this
should very materially aid in
strengthening the hands of Mr.
Collins and his confederates.

Secret Radios.

This is an age when the seem-
ingly impossible becomes possible.
We notice that Marconi has now
discovered a method of talking
by wireless over a range of a
hundred miles with absolute
secrecy, using some kind of radio
device that virtually makes it
impossible for anyone to "listen
in." It seems only a question of
time before discoveries will give
to radio communication all the
privacy of a private telephone
line, but science in the main ap-
pears to be neglecting that side
of wireless at present and
to be concentrating on "broad-
casting." Maybe it is hoped to
make the radio industry grow by
that method, in the interests of
salesmanship, and for that purpose
the less secrecy the better. But
the time will assuredly come when
radio communication will have
to be more strictly controlled
than it now is, unless Marconi's
latest invention gives the com-
plete secrecy that is desired.
Otherwise, this poor old world
will be a very distracting place in
which to live.

Another Manifesto.

Just before leaving London for
his visit to Peking, Dr. Wellington
Koo assured Britishers that Chi-
nese militarism need not be taken
very seriously, as it consisted
mostly of "bombardment by
telegram." That was a pretty
correct description of what had
been going on for some time.
With the contrary way of things,
scarcely had Dr. Koo made this
pronouncement than Wu and
Chang got to blows in earnest.
Sun Yat-sen and Chan
King-ming appear to be follow-
ing suit. At the same
time the "bombardment by
telegram" type of campaign is
on the revival. The latest to
join in is General Tang Chi-yao,
who recently recovered the
Tuchunship of Yunnan. His
plea is for the federal system.
The point to attract our notice
is that his communication is
addressed to, among others, "all
newspapers." This recognition
of the Fourth Estate gives an
impression that the Tuchuns are
realising that public opinion is
gradually counting for something
amid all the wailing.

DAY BY DAY.

LIFE IS OFTEN WHAT SOME
BODY ELSE MAKES IT.

At Kennedy Town yesterday a
Chinese, 41 years old, was knock-
ed down by tram No. 56, receiv-
ing slight injuries.

Tientsin papers state that
Major-General Sir John Fowler
was so unwell last week that he
could not inspect the Volunteers.

Amongst the passengers who
left by the Delta to-day were
Bishop and Mrs. H. Lester
Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. J.
Stalker.

The health return for yester-
day shows eight Chinese cases of
plague (four fatal), and one non-
fatal case each of small-pox
(Chinese), paratyphoid fever
(British) and cerebro-spinal fever
(Filipino).

The Royal Observatory reports
that 3.56 inches of rain fell during
the 24 hours which ended at ten
o'clock this morning. The total
since January 1st is now 24.36
inches, against an average of
34.10 inches.

A Chinese, 50 years of age, was
yesterday removed to the Govern-
ment Civil Hospital suffering from
injuries to his head. He was go-
ing along Pokfulam Road in a
ricksha when the coolie lost con-
trol of the vehicle. The shafts
were broken and he was thrown
out head first on the ground.

Mr. J. Stalker, who has been a
prominent member of the Cricket,
tennis and golfing sections of the
Kowloon Cricket Club, and who
left to-day for Home, was last
evening presented by members
with a silver cigarette case and a
substantial draft. Mr. Stalker is,
we hear, not returning to the
Colony.

Early this morning 167, Sze-
wo-tong, Taikoktsui, occupied by a
Chinese woman, was broken into
by a robber gang. Three men
woke up the occupant and pointed
revolvers at her, while another
man transferred three large
wooden boxes to five or six men
who were standing outside the
door with lighted torches. The
woman lost \$45.40 worth of cloth-
ing and a small sum of money.

Mrs. J. J. Gutierrez, of 17
Robinson Road, figured as the
defendant in a summons
before Mr. R. E. Lindsell to-day
for using insulting words to the
daughter of Mr. Peter Julian, a
neighbour, with intent to provoke
a breach of the peace. Mr. P. E.
Nash appeared for the prosecution
and Mr. C. A. S. Russ for the
defence. On the application of
Mr. Russ, the summons was re-
manded until Tuesday.

RANGOON VOLCANO.

Eruption This Morning.

We are advised by the Director
of the Hongkong Observatory that
a wireless message from Rangoon
reports that a volcano commenced
in Latitude 15.54 N. and Longitude
96.02 E., approximately, at 4 a.m.
to-day, throwing up muddy water
and matter to a height of 20 feet.

PEKING NEWS.

An Armistice in the
North.

A Peking telegram received in
Hongkong to-day states that the
Judicial authorities have ordered
the abolition of the laws against
the press, which were made dur-
ing the reign of Yuan Shih-kai.

Luk Wing-ting, in compliance
with a request from President Li
Yuan-hung, is now on his way to
Peking.

It is reported that the terms
of an armistice between the
Fengtien and Chihli forces have
been approved of and that fighting
has ceased.

NO PAYING GUESTS.
Edmonton District Council,
which refuses to allow tenants of
the new municipal houses to take
lodgers, has declined to allow the
wife's father to live with one of
the tenants. The question of the
mother-in-law's position had not
yet arisen.

THE PRINCE'S RETURN HOME.

Admiralty Greeting by Wireless.

(Reuter's Service.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

London, June 20.

The Admiralty sent a wireless message to the Prince of Wales
aboard the Renown welcoming him home, and saying that the whole
Navy had followed his arduous tour with the greatest interest and
admiration. The message sincerely congratulates H.R.H. upon the
great success everywhere achieved, and expresses deep thankfulness
for his safe return.

The Prince replied with sincerest thanks for the kind message,
and saying that he had met most of the ships of the naval squadrons
belonging to the stations he passed and was much impressed by
their efficiency.

Tumultuous Welcome at Plymouth.

Later.

The Renown, escorted along the Channel by belagued
destroyers, arrived at Plymouth at 5.15 this evening. The streets
of Plymouth, where visitors were pouring in all day long, were
packed. Fifty thousand assembled on the Hoe and cheered
tumultuously.

The Viceroy's Congratulations.

Simla, June 20.

The Viceroy has telegraphed the Prince of Wales rejoicing that
the Prince has safely reached the end of his long journey and been
re-united to their Majesties and those holding him dear, and express-
ing profound admiration of the high sense of duty, the unstinted
labour, and the exercise of sympathy which guided his Imperial
mission to a successful close.

The Prince Met by his Brother.

Later.

When the Renown, escorted by five destroyers, took her position
inside the breakwater at Plymouth, a salute of twenty-one guns was
fired. All ships in the harbour, were dressed, and aeroplanes flew
overhead.

The Duke of York boarded the Renown and greeted his brother.
Subsequently, the Renown proceeded to Keyham Dockyard, where it
remains for the night. Cheering crowds watched the ship's progress
through the harbour.

The Prince gave a dinner aboard the Renown at which the Duke
of York and officers were present. H.R.H. disembarks this morning.

RATIFYING THE WASHINGTON TREATIES.

Justification of Surrender of Britain's Naval Supremacy.

London, June 20.

In the House of Lords on the Second Reading of the Washing-
ton Treaties Bill, Lord Lee said that the United States had practi-
cally completed ratification of the treaties. France and Italy had
introduced ratification Bills in their Parliaments, while Japan,
where Parliamentary ratification was not required, was awaiting
ratification by the other Powers, but presumably there would not be
any question in regard to Japanese ratification, especially as the
principal Japanese delegates to Washington were ardent supporters
of the Treaty as regards the British Empire. Ratification was a
matter of course.

Lord Lee emphasised that the Treaty surrendered the historic
British supremacy of the seas in a spirit of trust and in the interests
of world peace and solvency. Such a free-will offering was un-
paralleled in history, but wholehearted Anglo-American agreement
for naval equality was perhaps worth more to our security than
mere numerical superiority in ships and men. We were running at
any rate a theoretical risk by giving effect to the treaties without
awaiting ratification by other Powers, because without mutual trust
the Washington agreements would inevitably break down and the
world be thrown back into the welter of suspicion and naval ship-
building which was bringing it to financial ruin.

MUI TSAI IN MALAYA.

Hongkong Decision May be Followed.

London, June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill, replying to Lord
Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, said that Mui Tsai existed in Malaya
among the Chinese immigrants and colonists. The Governments
of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States were
reporting fully upon the conditions under which the system prevailed.
If the circumstances were found to be the same as at Hongkong, a
similar course to that adopted in the case of Hongkong would be
followed. He was unaware of the prevalence of the system elsewhere
in the Empire.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Visitors Do Well.

London, June 20.

At Sandwich, the open golf championship was continued in a
fine, strong breeze. The feature of the play was the brilliance of
the Overseas competitors. The best qualifying scores were: Kirk-
wood and Hagen 147; Hutchinson 149; Boomer 151; Mitchell and
Jordan 152; Barnes and Havers 154; Ray and Tolley 155; Taylor
159; Duncan 160.

Wethered led the amateurs with 152.
Braid did not qualify.

INDIAN DOMESTIC LOAN.

Unlimited Issue.

London, June 20.

The Government of India is issuing an unlimited loan in India
at six per cent at par, free of Indian income-tax, repayable at par in
1927-32.

Subscriptions may be in cash, Indian War Bonds 1922, or Indian
Treasury Bills. Applications will also be received from London
from July 3 to August 14 for cash and to September 26 for Indian
War Bonds.

GAMBLING IN B.N. BORNEO.

Control by Monopoly.

London, June 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill, replying to Col.
Wedgwood, said that the British North Borneo Company, in order
to restrict gambling, invited tenders for monopoly control of
gambling rights throughout the territory, not merely among Chinese
coolies on estates as suggested. The revenue derived from this
source last year amounted to £10,800.

(Continued on Page 7.)

What the June Bride Wears.

THE traditional bride goes along with a tulle veil, a wreath of orange blossoms, and a white satin gown. If it is ivory coloured, instead of dead white, so much the nearer to ancient custom.

The new bride has a sweeping veil of white chiffon, sometimes lace edged, but very soft and long. She discards the orange blossoms for white satin or velvet lilies. Two of them, three at the most, are bunched at one side of the head.

She uses satin when it pleases her fancy, but she is keeping pace with the new June fashions when she uses white chiffon over soft silk or fine net lace over chiffon, or even silver cloth thinly veiled to soften its possible harshness.

Heretofore the bride has been content to let her bridesmaids show the glory of head coverings. She wore her veil of modesty, which also sprang from a medieval belief that no woman should show her hair. In those times she had to wear a wimple and she could not arrange her hair in a coiffure.

Now, she attires her bridal head in the manner of the Russian in gala array. Splendid things are concocted. Jewels, crystals, lilies, roses, Dutch bonnets, are factors for finery. A Persian turban of white chiffon studded with seed pearls is one of the fantasies.

Very little, if anything, Victorian takes its place among bridal costumes. If one desires the hoop-skirts of the Eugenie period there is sufficient authority for them, but they are far better for the bridesmaids than the bride.

It is possible to say that the Fifteenth Century inspires the majority of brides. The extraordinary headresses may be taken from any country at any period of its history, but the gowns are straight and long, half-fitted bodices extending to the turn of the waist into the hips.

The neckline of these bridal frocks is not bateau. France helps us to discard that long-continued oval which was also taken from the Renaissance, along with sumptuous sleeves and capes. There is a definite movement back to the square décolletage and a newer one to the flat yoke of the eighties and nineties. The yoke is around

three inches wide and gaily embroidered with glittering bits and threads without colour, or it is big enough to cover one-third of the bodice. It may be of lace, if precious, but it is best not to gather it. Plaster it on. Pull the hem straight and even across the arms and chest.

Not only bridal frocks are finished in this manner. Collars or berthas, are to be the desirable thing. In organdie, in butcher's linen, in the material of the frock such accessories will be in first place in summer. It cannot be possible that the concerted effort of the designers and ultra smart women will not change the appearance of the neck. All but the most stubborn agree that it's high time we were getting out of a rut. The collar people want a place in the limelight.

AT LEAST ONE ORGANDIE GOWN. Suddenly, it has become the fashion to include one pictorial organdie gown in the trousseau.

One of the models of this material pictured has the long tight bodice that reaches below the waist. The skirt has two deep flounces edged with scallops. That's the first impression. And all these curves have dots above them, dots done in bright red cotton thread. There is one of the new wide collars and the partly low neck, also dotted and scalloped at the hem.

Evening gowns for the summer bride are apt to be full-skirted and tight-bodied. Those who take strict account of fashions realize that the immense skirt without hoops has been definitely accepted by young womanhood. Despite the criticisms hurled against it as it appeared in the beginning, hooped and artificial, it, in its simple form, has gained friends. It is offered by all dressmakers for the summer season.

France makes an especially smart, if startling type of this evening frock, which is included in a notable trousseau. The bodice is of black satin, running to the hipline to join a skirt made of so many layers of bright blue tulle that it suggests the ballet skirts. Where the two garments join there is a girdle of large pink roses.

In direct contrast to this foot-light frock there is a severe dinner gown in the same trousseau of almond green crepe with a long-waisted loose bodice, the

prevailing type since last autumn, a slightly full skirt, a sash of Persian width and splendour, the fabric rose silk bordered with green roses. There is a bracelet of these fabric roses on the arm above the elbow.

PRINTS AND FLOWERED FABRICS. Calicoes and the calico design on other fabrics, flowered

chiffons, figured crepe de chine, are chosen to make colourful trousseau frocks. Again there is the coloured ribbon as a means of trimming. Against these are the short puffed sleeves and the tight narrow yoke about the neck to hold down the shoulders and give them the flatness of a sardine.

For such fabrics as these, no style is reckoned worth while ex-

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER SHOES.

Paris has produced several novelties in summer footwear. Amongst the most startling and effective are the new high-heeled and pointed-toe shoes, made of white buckskin, strapped across the front with five bars of scarlet

leather, finished off with tiny white China buttons.

Other footwear of the same kind shows pale grey suede shoes that have tongues and inset side panels of black patent leather or dark blue morocco; while there are beige-colour suede shoes worked with five rows of fancy silk stitching across the toe and at the back of the heel.

ASSETS TO BEAUTY.

Beautifully arched eyebrows and long, curling eyelashes give charm and softness to the plainest featured face, while to a pretty woman they are two of her chief assets.

Fortunately, however, one does not have to be born with these important aids to beauty to enjoy their possession. Eyebrows and eyelashes may be cultivated as the hair of the head.

Thin eyebrows can be much improved and properly trained by a gentle, rotary massage with the fingers night and morning to stimulate the growth, and by the application of a little vaseline each night either on the whole eyebrow or on the particular spot where greater thickness is required.

Study the contour of the eyebrows in relation to the other features. If the arch is so pronounced that it gives an expression of perpetual astonishment, with the aid of an orange stick pencil a little vaseline at the outer edges, and very carefully, a few at a time, remove with tweezers the hairs at the centre which spoil the desired line.

Where arching would improve straight brows, however, pencil vaseline just over the centre of each eyebrow and fine off the longer hairs at the ends with tweezers.

Use only a very little vaseline at a time, but apply it regularly, and your efforts will be rewarded by a soft, silky growth in the desired direction.

Heavy brows give a lowering expression to the face and should be thinned out, while where the line of the eyebrow is uneven, the surplus long hairs which spoil the symmetrical curve may also be removed.

A soft, camel-hair brush should be kept for the special purpose of brushing the eyebrows and eyelashes, which should be done daily. To stimulate the growth of the lashes it is a good plan to bathe the eyes in hot water and milk, and then apply very little vaseline to the edges of the lids with the point of an orange stick before going to bed at night. Full, long lashes will result from this treatment.

A very blonde woman, whose eyebrows and lashes are so light in tint as to be almost invisible, will find it an improvement if she slightly darkens them with the judicious use of brilliantine on her eyebrow brush. An eyebrow pencil is apt to be too obvious on the fairest types. A brunette should also remember that a brown pencil, when its use is necessary, is less evident than a black one. Definite signs of artificiality about the eyebrows gives a very hard expression to the face.



A dinner gown of almond green crepe, with a deep girdle of old rose bordered with flowers of the material. These flowers also form a bracelet worn on the upper arm.

Dance frock of yellow organdie embroidered in blue forget-me-nots, satin bodice and fine gold threads. Full ruffles above a flounced skirt, very full. Lines are punched on each shoulder of bright blue tulle. The girdle is made of blue velvet ribbon makes the pink roses.

Formal evening gown with black embroidered in blue forget-me-nots, satin bodice and fine gold threads. Full ruffles above a flounced skirt, very full. Lines are punched on each shoulder of bright blue tulle. The girdle is made of blue velvet ribbon makes the pink roses.

Summer frock of pink and white floured chiffon with short puffed sleeves. The girdle is of velvet ribbon and the neckline is finished with a flat yoke.



White organdie gown embroidered with red dots above scallops. The skirt has two wide flounces, the bodice is in the Spanish shape, the wide bertha covers the top of the arms. Rosette at waist made of the organdie. Hat of red straw with long narrow ribbon ends.

cept the full-skirted one, be the bodice what it may. The calicoes are a trifle more stiffly made than the chiffons and they usually have bindings of coloured linen to match some predominant colour in the pattern. White organdie collar and cuffs in the new conspicuous shapes, and often the satin cravat under the collar, are added without argument. No severe neckline, no collarless opening, in these gowns. Fashion and desire go hand-in-hand.

In the simple frocks, no matter what is done in the formal ones, there is no intention of exaggerating the waistline by a girdle that shortens the length of legs. The belt is only slightly below its old resting place. Designers of importance insist that the waistline rises inch by inch this season and the delightful variety of these clothes for the average day proves the point.

THIS WEEK'S RECIPE.

Peach Melba.

Cut thin slices of sponge cake into squares, cover with ice cream. Place half of canned peach on top and mash with whipped cream. Sprinkle with finely chopped nuts.

FLOWER COLLARS.

The new collars, composed of closely-packed flowers, are very charming, especially for youthful faces. An all-one-colour scheme is charming, or, if one is dark, a multitude of brilliant colours is rather attractive. Flower collars, flower-trimmed sleeves, and vanity bags for theatre wear are all the fashion at present, and it is a craze which may be easily indulged in by an amateur needlewoman. The closely-packed flowers do not betray the stitches if they happen to be of the "home-made" variety.

A black charmeuse or satin evening cloak would look beautiful with collar of closely-packed velvet flowers, with a design in blossoms along the hem.



Black and white cloth gown made in simple style with white organdie collar in the new shape and immense white cuffs. There is a red leather belt. The cravat and cuff links are black velvet. The hat is black and white straw.

11. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by spectrophotometry using the method of Lichtenthaler and Wherry (1987).

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

TAXING PRIVATE COMPANIES.

A correspondent writes to the *Journal of Commerce*:—My attention has been drawn to one result of Sir Robert Horne's proposals for dealing with private companies formed to evade the payment of income and super-tax. If his plans be accepted by Parliament profits of all such companies will be assessed for super-tax as though they were individual income, and for corporation tax as companies' earnings. Thus the super-clever ones who have turned themselves into limited liability companies will be taxed twice over when the ordinary private investor or trader pays once. A case was being talked of in the lobbies last night, where two brothers turned themselves into a firm, paid into its account the profits on their investments, and then borrowed them back from the company, thus declaring no dividends and paying no taxes.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION.

At the 216th meeting of the council of the British Cotton Growing Association, held at Manchester, it was reported that in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria the crop has suffered severely from unfavourable climatic conditions. There has also been a large demand for the cotton for the native spinning industry, and it is therefore anticipated that the association's purchases will show a considerable reduction from last year's. The cultivation of improved long-staple cotton in the Northern Provinces continues to make steady progress, and the purchases of this type of cotton so far this year constitute a record, viz. 7,337 bales, as compared with 3,016 bales for the same period of last year. The association have concentrated their efforts for some years towards encouraging the cultivation of improved cotton in the Northern Provinces, and the results achieved have been most gratifying. A commencement has been made with seed distribution on the Bauchi Line, in which district the demand is greater than previously; this, together with increased requisitions from the Katsina Emirate, augurs well for the 1922-23 season, and proves that the natives are willing to cultivate the improved cotton at the price of 2d per lb. of seed cotton which the association are paying for this year's crop. The exports of cotton from Uganda in 1921 amounted to 81,349 bales, which constitute a record, and compared with 52,000 bales for the previous year. Unfortunately there has been a severe drought in most districts during the growing season of the 1921-22 crop, with the result that the production is expected to show a large falling off. At the same time efforts are being made to induce the natives to cultivate a second crop by early planting, in order to obtain a harvest about October-November. This has been done before, and has been fairly successful.

INDIA REVIVITED.

The Problems of Indian India.

[BY ST. Nihal Singh in the LONDON "OBSERVER."]

In discussing Indian issues one is likely to speak and to think of India as if it were merely British India. There is Indian India, however, one-third as large as British India, roughly speaking, over 355,000 square miles in area, and possessing a population of about one-fourth that of British India, or almost twice as large as that of Great Britain. The outside world has lost sight of it because it is not a single geographic or political unit. It is unequally divided among some 210 Indian rulers, of various races and religions, a few possessing States as large as important countries in Europe, while many rule over only a few miles of territory. The more important among them possess full or almost full internal sovereignty, including power to pass capital sentences upon their subjects, who are not outside the jurisdiction of courts in British India.

The British policy towards the Rajas has varied considerably at different periods. At one time it seemed that the rulers of British India were bent upon crushing them out of existence and annexing their territories. Later, the policy appeared to be to preserve their enclaves, but to keep them in effective subjection. Since Lord Minto's day the policy of internal intervention in the internal affairs of the Rajas has received little encouragement from the Viceroy. During the war, when one Indian sovereign ruler vied with another in strengthening Britain's hand, a breach was made in the British policy to keep one Raja isolated from every other, and machinery was perfected whereby the Rajas could confer one with the other.

The dual political entity of India is represented upon the map by patches of yellow lying alongside patches of red. In one place the yellow predominates; in others it is conspicuous by its absence.

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT.
This difference in political colouring does not, however, create a difference in physiography. The physical features of British districts are much the same as those of the territories of this or that Raja alongside which they lie. Nor is there any marked ethnological differences. A Raja's subjects do not much differ in race and creed from the British-Indian subjects in the contiguous British territory.

The historic development has, however, followed different lines in the two Indias. Owing to Indian rule, the impact of the West has, for instance, been not quite so strong in the various Indian States as has been the case in British India. Conversely, Indian ideas, customs and culture have survived to a greater degree. In that respect, however, no two States are alike, partly owing to geographical causes and partly to the character of the administration and the personal attitude of the ruler.

It thus happens that various portions of Indian India are in different stages of evolution. Judged by Western standards, some are more progressive than others. Speaking generally, however, personal rule still survives, though its arbitrary character has been considerably changed, as the result of British pressure on the one side and, to a lesser extent, to the growth of public opinion within the States.

THE RAJA OF TO-DAY.
If the Raja whose word was law has not actually disappeared, he cannot survive long. Every Indian sovereign ruler whom I have met during my present tour—and I have met many of them belonging to various races and professing various creeds, and possessing States in various parts of the country—has given me the impression that he realises that the day when he could live and rule as he liked is gone, and that he must learn to regulate his wishes and life, and to give his people just, stable, and progressive institutions. In many States which I visited I have found attempts being made to reorganise the administrative machinery, and more particularly to improve the system of education and further economic development.

Many of the Rajas with whom I have had the opportunity of discussing affairs are fully convinced that the tide of democracy cannot rise in British India without a similar tide rising in Indian India. It would be wrong for me to imply that any considerable number of them feel enthusiastic about the new order. It would,

however, be equally wrong to convey the impression that they are trying actively to resist it. Many of them, indeed, recognise the inevitability of change, and know that the utmost that they can expect to do is to guide the movement into safe channels.

TIMID REFORM.

This is, in consequence, an era of great constitutional activity in India of the Rajas. In nearly every State which I have visited I have found the Ministers busy drafting new Constitutions. In many instances their ideas of reform are exceedingly narrow and timid. Few of them are really actuated by the desire to aim at substituting, in course of time, constitutional in place of personal rule. They do not know that their masters are unprepared for so drastic a change, and, therefore, have been driven merely to toy with the idea and attempt no more than to create advisory councils. In isolated instances, where the Dewan, or Prime Minister, was, in effect, the ruler, I have noticed that the stumbling-block in the path of reform was not so much the fear of the Raja as the Dewan's own monopolistic instinct. Human nature is queer! It hates to part with authority even when authority is transitory, the Dewan, unlike the Raja, being only the creature of the day.

The British connection somewhat complicates the situation. The Rajas have their treaty relations with the British. In formulating constitutional reforms they have to make sure that they do not give away any power which would make it difficult for them to fulfil their obligations. In different Indian States the reservation of powers will no doubt take different forms, but everywhere it is bound to slacken the pace of constitutional reform.

An important difference between Indian India and British India is this. In the Indian States personal and political causes combine to keep down the agitation, whereas in British India the rulers in those States, being the rulers in those States, understand the ruled better, and can dare to take action to regulate speech and writing which would make the foreign rulers of British India gasp. The people in Indian India cannot, moreover, forget for a moment that the authority of their ruler has behind it the sanction of British military power. They are, therefore, quite easily overawed.

All these agencies combined have, however, failed to stifle agitation in Indian India. It has been mooted that the subjects of the various Rajas should make common cause, and have a congress of their own wherein to ventilate their grievances and devise measures for their redress. The idea is naturally not popular with the Rajas or their Ministers. It stands to reason, however, that the policy of keeping the Rajas' subjects divided, or, for that matter, of keeping the people of British India and Indian India separate, cannot but fail. The forces making for democracy are the same, and a movement which will fuse the two Indias together is only a matter of time.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED

Per a.s. DELTA.—Mr. & Mrs. Van Houten, Miss A. Harper, Mrs. Amidon, Mrs. Parlow, Miss Parlow, Mr. J. Flint, Mrs. S. A. Lane, Miss Gove, Miss Cumming, Mr. W. A. McKinlay, Capt. Russell, Sub-Lt. Aldridge, Sub-Lt. Jefferson, Mr. & Mrs. J. Stalker, Mr. Sia, Mr. Whang, Mr. Crommelin, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Ogden, Mr. E. H. King, Mr. F. Garratt, Mr. D. V. Rosenbaum, Mr. Moore, Mr. Cario, Mr. G. J. Rankin, Mr. E. Woldijk, Mr. C. D. Jackson, Mr. S. E. Nissim, Bishop & Mrs. H. Lester-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Tam Kin-son, Mr. Chee Swee Ei, Mr. R. For, Mr. J. P. Ennis, Mr. P. Dowling, Mr. C. H. Jones, Mr. & Mrs. Carlin, Ldg. Sm. J. S. Parr, Pte. Wm. F. Webb, Mr. & Mrs. Ng Mon Sen, Master Ng Mon Seng, Miss Ng Mong Seng, Mr. W. Bancroft, A. B. Mr. E. R. W. Manger, Mr. Bryant, Capt. Hart, Mr. Edman, Mr. Burgess, C. P. O. Lillywhite, Mr. J. S. Stalker, Mr. Ventura, Mrs. Ventura, Mr. A. W. A. G. Holmes, Mrs. N. Oswald, Mr. & Mrs. G. G. Sinclair, Stoker E. F. Page, Stoker E. F. Smythe.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 11.)
SELLING.

1/2T Demand	27
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16

BUYING.

1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16
1/2T Demand	27 1/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	par
10 "	1 1/2 p.m.
5 "	3 1/2 p.m.
Canton sub. coins	19 1/2 p.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here—

Nagao Tsunekichi Iohitosenkyaku, Hakone, Maru, from Tokyo.
Yoshio c/o Shinyo Maru, from Moji.

Captain Senzan Maru c/o Mitsubussan, from Kobe.
Tegemair representing John Di-kenson Company, from Tientsin.

Rae Kremlin, from Osaka.
Wetor, from Shanghai.

Yang No. 4 Police Station
Hinghum, from Shanghai.
Guanjoo, from Amoy.

Yuecheongwing Ngchackwing, D's Voeux Roac Central, from Shanghai.

Paocheong Queen's Road West from Shanghai.
Mr. Mayunghanz 42 Bonham Road, from Shanghai.

Chuanho, from Amoy.
Chuncker, from Ningpo.
Youngling, from Osaka.

Tanzyamine 50 Morrison Hill Road, from Shanghai.

TH. KRING.

Superintendent.
Hongkong June 15, 1922.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

15669/22nd, Isaac Haim Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
15671/20th, Lee Eleanor Gram Repulse Bay Hotel, from Sintangbaracal.

8431/13th, Pool Matilda Hospital.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 16, 1922.

TIDE TABLE.

21st to 27th, June, 1922.

Day	Time	Height	Time	Height
Wed. 21	6.15	1.5	6.15	1.5
Thur. 22	6.15	1.5	6.15	1.5
Fri. 23	6.15	1.5	6.15	1.5
Sat. 24	6.15	1.5	6.15	1.5
Sun. 25	6.15	1.5	6.15	1.5
Mon. 26	6.15	1.5	6.15	1.5
Tue. 27	6.15	1.5	6.15	1.5

m. morning a. afternoon

HOTELS.

LEADING FAR EASTERN HOTELS.

HONGKONG:
Hongkong Hotel, Peak Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel.
SHANGHAI:
Astor Hotel, Palace Hotel, Grand Hotel Kales.
PEKING:
Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits.
The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
In conjunction with
The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.
and
The Grand Hotel des Wagons Ltd.

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
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A first class Hotel in every respect and under English management.
Chinese under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
Fouage, bar, a billiard room.
Tea and Mid. rate.
Special arrangements for families on application to
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	Highest W. L. ever recorded	Lowest W. L. ever recorded	W. L. June 15	W. L. June 19
Wuchow, West River	+7.90	-2.42	19.50	—
Kongmoon, "	+14.70	-0.80	3.40	4.70
Linkonghow, North "	+57.00	0	—	—
Samsui, "	+27.25	-5.00	1.70	—
Sheklung, East "	+15.15	-0.98	6.49	7.02

Asahi Lager Beer
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED TOKYO, JAPAN
SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT
SOLE AGENT, MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., HONGKONG.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer 29.95 29.64 29.66
Temperature 81 77 77
Humidity 87 93 98
Wind Direction SW E NW
Wind Force 4 3 2
Weather cq o odt
Rain 0.22 0.00 4.22
Highest open air
Temperature on the 20th 84
Lowest open air
Temperature on the 21st 85
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H. K. Observatory, June 21.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

From	To	Time
7.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	every 15 min.
8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	every 15 min.
9.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	every 15 min.
11.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
12.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
1.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
2.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
3.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
4.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	every 15 min.

SATURDAYS.

From	To	Time
7.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	every 15 min.
8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	every 15 min.
9.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	every 15 min.
11.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
12.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
1.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
2.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
3.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
4.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	every 15 min.

SUNDAYS.

From	To	Time
7.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	every 15 min.
8.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	every 15 min.
9.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	every 15 min.
11.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
12.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
1.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
2.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
3.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	every 15 min.
4.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	every 15 min.

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As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS.
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THE CORONET

At 5.15 & 9.15 only.
"MAN-WOMAN MARRIAGE"
(9 reels; starting immediately after overture)
Tickets: \$2.00 and \$1.00
2.30 and 7.15 p.m. only.
CONSTANCE BINNEY in "SOMETHING DIFFERENT" and "A GAME LADY."

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TO-DAY at 5.45 9.15 p.m.
NORMA TALMADGE
in THE SIGN ON THE DOOR
ALSO
A CHRISTIE SPECIAL COMEDY
A ROMAN SCANDAL.

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PHONE 1337
HONGKONG'S MOST MODERN & COOLEST PICTURE PALACE.
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Episodes, 10 and 11.
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At 7.15 p.m.

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Saturdays 2 to 2.15 p.m., 4.30 to 5.15 p.m. and 6 to 9 p.m.

SEE HAND BILLS.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 21d. 12h. 15m.—Pressure,

has increased considerably from N.E. Japan to Vladivostok, and slightly from Formosa to Hongkong. It has decreased slightly in the vicinity of Shanghai, where a depression has formed. There is also a depression over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.56 inch. Total since January 1st, 24.35 inches, against an average of 31.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Formosa Channel S. to variable winds, moderate.

2 Hongkong to Gap Rock S. to variable winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamooka. S.E. winds, moderate; overcast; occasional rain.

4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan. S.E. winds, moderate; overcast; occasional rain.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z," on the storm signal mast.

Time signal are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 56m. 0s. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even second expect at the 2nd, 28th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hong Standard Time (8 hours Greenwich).

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Alfred Moxley at 11, Les House Street, the City of Victoria Hongkong.